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Encampment. Have you got your decorations? THE men who are now engaged in cutting off pensioners may find them-

ONLY twelve days till the Nationa

selves cut off in 1896. WHEN Senator Voorhees gets through illuminating a subject it is apt to be

hopelessly befogged. EXPERIENCE is an old-fashioned school master who uses the lash, but all ex-

cept fools profit by his teaching. THAT Pennsylvania judge who said that any organized resistance of the laws constitutes treason, uttered a full-

grown truth. As a downright Saul-of-Tarsus conversion on the money question that of Mr. Bynum is a far superior article to that of the senior Senator.

AND yet the Mayor wanders about the town in a dazed sort of a way, but the night of Oct. 11 he will know how it feels to be snowed under.

FROM Sept. 1, 1892, to date the city has paid in interest on its debt \$22,848 more than it would have had to pay but for the trickery of the Sullivan clique.

THERE is no doubt about it: the work of preparing for the encampment is going forward not only to completion, but to a completion that will be well night perfect.

SIXTY-FOUR dollars a day is \$2.66 an hour. This represents the excess of interest which the taxpayers of Indianapolis are paying as a result of this "business administration."

THE people of this country have got beyond the State bank shipplaster period, Senator Voorhees. The United States is a Nation. A nation will insist upon national money.

THUS far the best speech in either house in favor of the repeal of the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman law has been made by old Senator Morrill, but Senator Sherman is yet to be heard

THOSE people who cling to their idle money until all the encampment bonds are sold will know how it feels to be too late six months hence, when th now hidden money makes a rush for daylight.

STILL, if any Republicans feel that they cannot be happy without assailing the Sullivan clique before the encampment is ever, they can scout on their own account, and even enlist their neighbors as skirmishers.

It is interesting to recall the fact that when the Sullivan dispensation opened up it was labeled in advance by its hopeful admirers "a great business administration." The more the faithful study the bond deal in these later days the less they are speaking of the administration in terms of endearment.

As a matter of fact, the money for the statues about the monument was appropriated outside of the regular appropriation for the construction of the monument. Mr. English looked after that matter. If, however, the so-called monumental commission desires to do so it can let the appropriation lapse. It not compelled to expend the money.

Ir appears from the records of the Mexican war that the only Indianian who achieved a place in history in that contest was Gen. Joe Lane. He went to Oregon subsequently, and was United States Senator and candidate for Vice President on the Breckinridge ticket. If the Mexican war is to be recognized in Monument Place, why not set up the statue of Joe Lane as the man who attained the rank of brigadier general and is mentioned in history?

It is probably not in the nature of news to say at this time that both the organs of Sulliyan and Reform in this city are hostile to Governor Matthews. The morning organ, the Democratic oracle of the State, is more discreet in its attacks upon the Governor, but it is none the less bitterly hostile to him on personal grounds. The evening Sullivan organ is a sort of a free lance, and can assail the Governor daily, as it has been doing, without fear of the consequences. The Sullivan-Frenzel people, for some reason or other, are hostile to the Democratic Governor, and that accounts largely for the attacks upon that official.

AGAIN there is a hitch in rega. d to the placing of that unfortunate \$621,000 of defaulted bonds. It was given out that a life insurance company would take care of them at 7.3 per cent. interest and a bonus of \$3,000, but now there is an- | ers without adding a cent to their wages. | the infallibility errs when it declares

other hitch, and a hitch concerning which the Mayor and Controller are reticent. The Controller has intimated that certain persons were interfering with his deal. Who are they? Are we to infer that the same greedy persons who defeated the refunding at 312 per cent, a year ago are now plotting to prevent a temporary adjustment at 7.2 per cent.? Do they desire to have it published more widely that the Democratic local administration of Indianapolis refused money at 7.8 per cent. after it has once been promised, or are they plotting to make the regular rate of interest to be paid by the city 8 per cent.? There was reason to believe that the Sullivan clique had reached the bottom of incompetency before this last revelation, but such seems not to be the

SENATOR VOORHEES'S SPEECH.

There is no mistaking the motive of Senator Voorhees's speech on the silver question. We call it a speech on the silver question merely to designate it, but it scattered so as to embrace many other topics, all of which were treated in the regulation Voorheesian style. No person at all familiar with Mr. Voorhees's erratic record on the financial question and his political methods can read the speech without seeing that it was intended to carry out his contract with Mr. Cleveland to vote for the repeal of the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman law without committing him to any other sound measure of finance. There is this to be said for Mr. Voorhees: he is true to his friends and stands by his political bargains. When he went into the market and gave Mr. Cleveland to understand that he was for sale on the silver question, he meant what he said, and when, after the President had loaded him down with offices, he promised to vote for the President's favorite measure, he was filled with gratitude and intended to keep his promise. It was like him, therefore, openly to declare, as he did some time ago, that he would vote for the unconditional repeal of the silverpurchase clause. Having got his price and promised to do it, he would not go back on his word. But those who inferred from this declaration that Mr. Voorhees had been converted to sound views on the financial question in general were very basty in their conclusion. A man who has been fundamentally wrong for as many years and in as many ways as Senator Voorhees has is not so suddenly soundly converted. In fact, the chances are he never will be soundly converted. Mr. Voorhees's speech on Tuesday shows that with the single exception of voting for the repeal of the silver-purchase clause he is as unsound on financial questions as he always has been. There is scarcely a wild vagary or a dangerous scheme extant that he does not inflorse or show a willingness to indorse. Currency inflation, fiat money, free silver coinage, removal of the tax on State banks, cheap money of all kinds-he is in favor of one and all.

Of course, Mr. Voorhees's speech wil carry no weight in or out of the Senate. His vote for repeal of the silver-purchase clause will be counted and his views will be discounted. People will say in one breath, "Voorhees did the square thing in voting as he told Cleveland he would," and in the next they will say. "It is a thousand pitles that so dangerous a demagogue should be chairman of the Senate committee on finance."

WHOSE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY?

It is impossible not to sympathize with honest workingmen out of employment for any cause whatever. A man who is willing to work, but who cannot get employment, who is bungry himself and perhaps has a wife and children hungry at home, is to be pitied without reference to the cause of his misfortune. The first impulse of every person of right feeling is to try and help the unemployed one in getting employment, or at least to wish him quick success in his efforts to do so.

But in the case of many of those now out of employment there is room for other feeling besides sympathy. It would be heartless to taunt them in their misfortune, but, while wishing them a speedy escape therefrom and return of better times, it is not untimely nor inappropriate to recall the fact that | in a machine shop, an iron mill, a woolen many of them, perhaps a majority, voted for the very conditions which now exist. In this sense and to this extent they are responsible for their present lack of employment, that they voted for the conditions which have deprived them of work. It is a maxim of law that every man is supposed to intend the natural and inevitable consequences of his own acts. If he pulls the trigger of a loaded gun he is supposed to intend that it shall go off, and if he puts arsenic in his neighbor's food he is supposed to intend it shall kill him. It is no excuse for the unemployed to say that they did not intend, by their votes for Grover Cleveland, last fall, to cut off their own employment and take the bread out of their wives' and children's mouths. They were sufficiently warned and might have known. If it is true, as the Journal believes, that the present depression among a large class of industries is owing to uncertainty and apprehension as to the action of Congress on the tariff question and to the prevalent belief that there will be general attack on protected industries, then every person who voted for Mr. Cleveland is, to the extent, at least, of one vote, responsible for throwing many thousands of persons out of employ-

The mistake made by thousands of honest but misguided voters was in supposing that they could hurt their employers without hurting themselves. As wage-earners they were doing wellbetter than they ever had before and better than the wage-earners of any other country-but they were not satisfied. They were told and were too ready to believe that they were not get- | judges have been elected upon a general ting their share of the wealth which their protected employers were accumulating. They were assured that the protective tariff inured only to the benefit of the manufacturer—that it put big money into the pockets of their employ-

They were further assured that if the protective tar.ff were repealed they would continue to get as good wages as ever while the cost of living would be greatly reduced. These false arguments were hammered into the workingmen until very many of them became embittered, not only against capital in general, but against their own employers, and determined to teach them a lesson. If they could not get higher wages they would at least cut down the profits of their employers and reduce the cost of living for themselves. If they could not share in the benefits of protection they would smash it. So they proceeded to saw off, between themselves and the tree, the limb on which they were sit-

The mistake made by these perhaps honest, but certainly misguided, workingmen was in supposing that a protective tariff did not protect them as well as their employers. They were awfully mistaken in supposing that their wages were not increased by protection and would not be reduced if it were repealed. Any intelligent employer could have told them differently, and many did do so, but they preferred to listen to Democratic demagogues and let themselves be filled up with lies of the kind above indicated. So they voted for Cleveland, on a platform that declared protection was robbery and promised the immediate repeal of the McKinley law. They carried the day, and the result is before us-mills and factories closing, thousands of men thrown out of employment, hours cut down and wages reduced, processions of unemployed in the large cities, stagnation and depression everywhere. And this is merely the shadow of free trade,

Workingmen who helped by their votes to bring about this state of affairs, and who are now out of employment, are entitled to sympathy in their misfortune, but they cannot complain if those who advised them to vote the other way now remind them of it.

THE READJUSTMENT OF LABOR.

The New York Evening Post, the oldest and most ultra free-trade paper in the country, seems out of patience with those people who find themselves out of employment because they will not go out and seek work in branches of industry with which they are not familiar. The Post has heard of old men working in the hay fields of New Hampshire because they cannot find labor to employ, and assumes that the people who find the factories closed and will not go out to work at haying cannot be suffering much. It has heard of another instance where a benevolent lady has taken the trouble to go about town and find places where domestics are needed in order that she might fill them with factory women. When she went to the factory people they refused to go out as house servants, which leads the editor of the free-trade organ to exclaim that "men who will go without enough to eat rather than work on a farm and young. women who prefer the risk of starving before they will work in a kitchen have no claim whatever for a particle of sympathy."

It has been the claim of free-traders that labor which could not find employment in factories would adjust itself to other fields of employment. Now that the time has come to test this theory the men and women who have spent their lives in factories are not eager to enter employment in which they have no experience whatever. The man who has spent his years in a woolen factory would be of little account in a New England hay field. If the sun did not wilt him, he would be of so little service for a single season that it would not pay him to travel miles to get a few days' employment in a hay field. Even if the mill hands went to the hay fields only a small part of them could find employment for even more than a few days. After that the hay fields would be shut, as the factories have been. As for the change from running a loom to a kitchen-is the young woman to be denounced because she waits in hope of her old place?

These examples demonstrate the waste to the labor of the country which must come from a change in the tariff which will change employments. Skill or cotton factory comes of years of practice, beginning almost in childhood. A change which renders the skill worthless or reduces the compensation therefor practically deprives skilled labor of its capital, the accumulation of years, If a factory is burned, capital can restore it, but if a man, skilled in a line of production, is displaced, his capital is destroyed beyond restoration. The most serious loss by a change of the tariff system is that which will come to labor skilled in one line of production. It involves the loss of everything and carries want to wife and children. And still the free-trader will talk glibly of the redistribution of labor. What would the college professor who advocates this system of cruelty think of a readjustment which would send him to work in a coal mine?

In the course of an article devoted to inconsequential criticism of Governor Matthews for the appointment of Judge Winters the News says:

Now look at another case, namely, that of the Supreme Bench. There the people in different districts elected judges. From one district they elected a Republican. That judge resigned. Did Governor Matthews appoint a Republican in his place? No; he appointed a Democrat. Although the people of that district, after a fair election, declared that they wanted to be represented by a Republican, yet Governor Matthews ignored their declaration and

appointed a Democrat. Every reader of the News who knows about the State Constitution will be surprised to learn that since the last election that throne of infallibility has changed the method of electing judges of the Supreme Court. Under the Constitution districts are observed in regard to the residence of judges, but the ticket by the voters of the whole State. The Journal thinks that an election by districts would be better, and, therefore, thanks the News for making the change in the Constitution "unbeknown" to the whole of us. But even

that a Supreme Judge has been already elected by a district. The Journal thinks such judges may possibly be so elected in the future, but it is not one of the functions of infallibility to obliterate the facts of history.

PEOPLE are expressing a fear that the hard times will reduce the attendance upon the encampment to an extent that will detract from the importance of the occasion. The assumption is natural, but it is not sustained by the reports which Chairman Lilly is receiving. So far from a falling off, the latest reports indicate a larger attendance of veterans than seemed probable three weeks ago.

terday: Do not trouble yourself about a disappointing attendance. There will not be so many people here from a distance as there would have been in flush times, but all our advices show that there will be an in-pouring of veterans from the nearer Statesenough to test the capacity of our hospi tality. There will be room for all, but we can take care of lots of people. Then the people in the vicinity that will come in days and go bome nights will make such a crowd that nobody will realize that anybody is absent.

To the Journal Colonel Lilly said yes-

If the truth were known, it is probable that the change of attitude in the Grocers' Union in regard to Sunday closing is due less to the disagreement on the subject among the members than to the discovery that the public wanted the groceries open for a time on Sunday morning. There are but few retail dealers in provisions without oustomers who, for a variety of reasons, find it most convenient to purchase their Sunday supplies the same day. It may not he a thrifty proceeding, or in the eyes of persons of rigid Sunday observance, bardly moral, but the Grocers' Union can hardly be blamed for giving up the idea of regulating the habits and morals of their pa-

THE wheels will go round to-day in the highest style of the art. Notwithstanding the slanderous assertions of a few people, who are not educated up to the modern sport, the bicyclers have no wheels in their heads, but, on the contrary, their heads are as level as the asphalt streets they

If Emi Kennedy, promoter of the once celebrated "People's railway" scheme, is still on earth, he should write a letter of sympathy and condolence to Air-ship-andelectric-railway Pennington.

THE removal of the trailers on the Illinois-street line shows an utter disregard of the interests of the traveling public.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: In the case of a woman owning real estate and giving her note, would it make note void or in any way change value of note for the husband

It would make them both jointly liable for payment of the note.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Please give nearest estimate of number of people who have attended the world's fair.

SUBSCRIBER. The record of paid admissions from May 1, to and including Aug. 15, is 7,857,351.

> LUBBLES IN THE AIR Psychic.

"Love," said the lecturer, "is a psychic mani-"Yes," murmured a young man in the audi-

ence, "I do the sighing and her folks do the kicking." Another Warning. Gotrox-Here is another warning. A fellow

hid \$700 in an old vest, instead of putting it in the bank, and his wife sold the vest to the rag-

Olebatch-It is a warning indeed. If he had not been married, he would have had that vest and money yet.

Development, "That boy of mine," said Mr. Dadds," used to be satisfied with wearing my old clothes made over. Perhaps he might be now, if it wasn't for the fact that his clothes are such an expense to me that by the time I am through wearing my clothes there is not enough left of them to be worth making over." And the old man sighed

as he started for a car. A Dangerony Man.

"Why are they hanging this man!" asked the

"Good gracious! Would you take the life of a fellow-creature for so small a matter as that?" "You bet we would. You see, he missed the feller he was shootin' at and hit this innercent man in the laig. A feller that can't handle a gun 'thout endangerin' the lives of everbody who happens to be on the street is too dangerous to have around, besides bein' a disgrace to the cummunity."

NON PARTISAN OPINIONS.

WIND as a rule don't get money out of a bank.-Frankfort News. THE difference between Mrs. Parsons and

Mrs. Lease is one of degree not of kind. -Richmond Item. WILLIAM CARMIEN made the Times a present of a muskmelon, for which he has

our thanks .- Goshen Times. NEVER look backward when you make a mistake, but push forward and avoid others.-Richmond Register.

DISTINCT articulation is a great assistance in making one easily understood through a telephone. - Muncie News. A CHEMICAL is considered by firemen as the most important and valuable machine

in any well regulated fire department. -Muncie Times. A GOOD oure for the blues is a big piece of ice cold watermelon. A good cure for the watermelon can be had of any practic-

THE business man who takes his advertisement out of his local paper in the dull season shows that there is one important part of his business he has not yet learned. -Seymour Republican.

ing physician.-Bedford Mail.

THE vegetables that are exposed as signs in restaurant windows are generally made of plaster of Paris colored to suit, but the hams used as signs are made of papier mache. - Wabash Plain Dealer. VILLAINY is bad enough in its mildest

form, but when it makes poor men and their dependent families suffer, it seems hard to name a penalty which will meet the case. - Rushville Republican. MANY girls have found good husbands at

the county fair, and many young men have made the acquaintance of young ladies at the fair who soon afterward led them to the altar of marriage. - Rochester Republican.

Not the Right Kind.

Boston Transcript. Secretary Gresham may still be a Republican, but he is not the kind of Republican to lessen the country's distrust of the administration.

Voorhees Gaped. Chicago Tribune

and spoken, and the people are almost as wise as they were before.

Praying Into a Phonograph. New York Tribune. If the Pope pouring a prayer to his patron saint into a phonograph is not a fin de

siecle spectacle, what is? From the Land of Hoke. Connersvil e News.

Dozier Pod, from Columbus, Ga., will arrive in this city to-morrow on a visit to

STILL HOWLING CALAMITY

General Weaver Shrieks at the Farmers' Alliance National Encampment.

He Sees a Terrible State of Affairs That Car Only Be Remedied by Placing Populist Cranks in Charge of the Government.

MOUNT GRETNA, Aug. 23.—The largest crowd since the opening of the national encampment of the Farmers' Alliance assembled at Mount Gretna Park to-day. J. M. Thompson, of Indiana county, Pennsylvania, State lecturer of the Pennsylvania Farmers' Alliance, was one of the speakers. He said, in part: "The farmers of Pennsylvania are in a fearful condition financially. We got into that condition following political gods. The majority of people of this country have but one godthe god of politics. You have followed those gods, and all you have for it is your tex receipts and your appetites, and you frequently sacrifice your appetites to secare your tax receipts. Some people call ns calamity howlers for pointing out the true condition of the farmers. I would rather be the calamity howler than be made the calamity to howl at. Under the present condition the farmers of Pennsylvania will come to bankruptcy. Under the present system of finance it is only a question of time when every farmer, whose farm is mortgaged for half its value, will lose his farm. There are but two classes of people in this country, one class buys money and one class sells money. All the legislation is in favor of one class-that which sells money. The next political move that will be attempted will be the restriction of suf

Captain Powers, of Indians, followed with a short address, in which be attacked the political papers for misrepresenting the Populists and their speakers.

When Gen. James B. Weaver arose to deliver his address, this afternoon, there were probably twenty thousand people on the grounds. The General began his address with a history of the decline of values in Pennsylvania farms during the past twenty years, and said "This decline of value took place before the panie; it commenced in 1873, when the Nation was stricken with paralysis. The country is now suffering with a second atrack of paralysis, and the Republic is doing nothing that can prevent it from dying, and speedily, unless the plain, common people come to its relief with their ballots. In twenty years real estate has declined in value one-half. If two panies in twenty years is the best the Republican party can give us they had better step aside and give another party a chance. It is a terrible state of affairs that has been thrust upor the people. There are more people, more work, more factories and more of everything that should make a nation prosper ons than there ever was before, and still our present terrible condition confronts us. The situation of to-day was not caused by the election of a Democratic administration. That administration is still enforcing Republican laws and interpreting the laws the same as did Harrison. Such a curse could not be brought upon the country by the mere change of administration, nor is it the result of the Sherman act. The laws have been violated. What we want is obedience to the laws and the administration of existing laws in such mauner that the rich and poor will be treated alike. We want a condition that will make all men obey the law of contracts, the banker as well as the laborer. The Republican Secretary of the Treasury and the Democratic Secretary of the I reasury did not comply with the law. They paid out the gold, and the Secretary of the Treasury aided foreign conspirators when he had it in his hands to prevent this panic. This is the real cause of the hard times. Such a stupendous estastrophe could not have been produced by the Sherman law. A festering sore, a gangrene that has been growing for years, has broken

"At the close of the late war the people

were comparatively free from debt. There

was more prosperity then among the farm-

perity and good feeling was because there

was an immense volume of paper currency

in circulation. The financial system

government, contracted the currency, is responsible for the loss of thousands homes; innumerable suicides and the corruption of the morals of the people. There is not a parallel in existence to the enormity of the crime which has been perpetrated upon the people of this Nation by the contraction of the currency. As a result of that crime, perpetrated on our people from 1866 to 1873, British capital has come in and got contol of our factories, railroads and finances. This scarcity of money is what is the matter. The government "Fer shootin' a felier in the laig," explained | financial system compels you to go in debt 0 every time you trade \$100. The growth of population and the reduction of circulation of currency is the cause of the panic. There is no money in the country and no administration that will give it, but when the farmers come into power, and they are going into power-the very gates of hell can not prevent it-they will give you more money. The farmers will make a dollar that will stay at home. They don't want money that will go abroad. That is what is the matter with gold. You must reclaim the government, and take it from the grasp of the monopolist, under whose control it has become a plutocracy. The only hope for the starry banner lies in the fact that the people are arousing and coming to the reecue. They are determined that they will rule, and they will." General Weaver then gave persons in the audience an opportunity to ask questions. and, in answer to a query as to whether overproduction produced low prices, said: "I would not accuse our heavenly Father of creating this panic. It is not overproduction, but under-consumption, that has caused low prices. Were the idle men of to-day able to buy sufficient for their needs there would be no overproduction.' In reply to the question, "What would you advise the Prohibitionists as a people to do?" the speaker said: "Go and vote the People's party ticket. The liquor curse exists by law. At one time the slavery evil took precedence over all other evils and had to be stamped out. I regard the

BISMARCK ON GERMAN UNITY.

liquor evil can be corrected.

liquor curse as an unmitigated curse to

mankind. I say, call your people together

and tell them to combine with the People's

party and ask them to help you. The

financial question will come in first for at-

tention as did slavery; afterwards the

The Aged Prince Discusses His Favorite Theme Before Admirers from Thuringia. BERLIN, Aug. 23.-Prince Bismack is still at Kissingen. On Sunday last a party of seven hundred of his admirers from the Thuringia district in central Germany arrived at Kissengen for the purpose of paying their respects to the aged ex-Chancellor. This party, upon their arrival, was joined by eight hundred of the people visiting Kissengen, and together they proceeded to the villa occupied by Prince Bismarck and presented an address to him. In reply to this address Prince Bismarck dwelt strongly upon the subject of German unity. He said:

"Since 1871 we have been comparatively undisturbed by our French neighbors. whom Providence placed where they are for the purpose of keeping us awake. The days have long gone by when France regarded a campaign in Germany as a sort of pleasure excursion. France knows well enough now what we are made of. We must give up carping and caviling at the present state of things, with the object of making new arrangements. I refer to the emi-official utterances directed toward the attainment of a 'greater Prussia.' The National Liberals in 1848 had a cut-anddried plan of this sort. In ore-ating the unity of the empire I sought to preserve everything that was in any way compatible therewith. The enthusiastic demonstrations I have received in the German states outside of Pruesia bave proved that my policy was right. To those Prussians who are not content, and who wish to put everybody else in their pockets, I say: 'You are real particularists. You do not recognize Germany outside of Prussia.' I principles of the constitution being under- | derly manner.

mined by people who are trying to procure the centralization of the imperial power. you believe it would be if the advantage princes of Thuringa were replaced by an imperial Governorf A German chage to his dynasties, and the dynasties, too, cling to Germany. All accusations against me are pure inventions. If I wished to combat the present government I would make a tour of Germany and summon popular assemblages everywhere and thresh out all I had in my heart against the government. My heart is no mur-derer's den. I have not learned to lie, even as a diplomat. The people now begin to see what I meant three years ago, when I said here that the Constitution ought to be the first object of care. I observe that the post of imperial Chancellor has been separated from the presidency of the Prussian Council of Ministers.'

Prince Bismarck concluded by saying that he had spoken out of the fullness of his heart. He said he had no connection with any newspaper. He paid his debts in the same coin as he was paid.

Cable Notes,

Lord Dunraven's cutter, the Valkyrie, challenger for the American cup, sailed from Southampton for the United States early yesterday morning.

Dr. Chaumontet, Councilor of State of the Duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, while descending the Schwarzenstein mountain in Tyrol, Monday, slipped into the crevasse of a glacier and disappeared.

The Argentine rebels have captured the lown of Corrintes without a blow, the garrison retiring to join Colonel Acuna's forces. The rebels afterwards left the town and attacked and defeated Acuna after a six hours' battle.

The Countess of Thun, Princess of Schwarzenberg and Countess of Solm, all young women of great beauty and bitherto conspicuous in society, have taken the veil in Prague. Disappointment in love was the motive in every one of the three cases.

SKYROCKETY AND UNIQUE

Was the Career of Mrs. K. C. Blood in Financial Circles of St. Louis.

She Ran a Building Association to Suit Herself and Got Away with Many Thousands

of Dollars-Other Business Troubles. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. St. Louis, Aug. 23.—This morning Judge Withrow appointed a receiver for the Common Sense Building and Loan Association. The prime cause of this action was the alleged fraud, forgery and double dealing of

the secretary, Mrs. K. C. Blood, who is said to have several aliases. Her career in financial circles here has been skyrockety and unique. Mrs. Blood came to St. Louis from Leroy, N. Y., several years ago, where her busband is a ticing physician. Her strong personality and undoubted powers soon placed her at the head of several women's movements, one of which, the Women's Building Association, she managed to leave in a struggling condition. When the Common Sense was chartered a large number of women became stockholders, and Mrs. Blood was elected secretary. Almost from the start, according to affidavits, the enterprising secretary began to bleed the concern. Matters becoming critical, Mrs. Blood asked her bookkeeper, F. E. Atwater, to assume the duties of secretary and call a meeting of the directors. This he did, and found only Mrs. Blood in attendance besides himself. She called the meeting of two to order, handed over the monthly statement to the secretary to sign and declared the meeting adjourned. Later on Mrs. Blood introduced a colored man to Atwater as Milton Waugh, which name was signed to a deed before a notary. Shortly after Atwater took the same colored man before a notary, where he signed the name of Thomas Hamilton. Atwater inquired into it and found that the man's right name was George Williams, a fiver roustabout, and that he reers of the the North, in spite of the loss of cerved 25 cents from Mrs. Blood for each those near and dear to them, than there has been ever since. The reason of this pros-

Stockholders have been paying money in regular, but have not been able to get any out. In addition, Mrs. Blood has borrowed large sums on the taith of the association. Her office boy, a lad of seventeen years, says: "As Mrs. Blood's office boy I received some of the funds paid in by the stockholders, and Mrs. Blood ordered me not to deposit them in the Chemical National Bank, with which the association does business, but in the National Bank of the Republic, where she kept a private account as 'K. C. Blood, agent.' She asked me to allow her to make me a director, and, when I did not refuse, gave me a share of stock and elected me a director, although I

had no money." Joseph P. White was named as receiver. When he went to the office of the association this morning he lound scarcely anything but the furniture. Books were missing, papers strewn everywhere, and the association virtually a wreck. Mrs. Blood has disappeared. She has been a noticeable figure in real-estate circles for three years. Her ex-partner in the real estate business is made a codefendant. Developments are only commenced, and they bid fair to eclipse the famous Bogard collapse of a month ago. Estimates of the shortage range from \$10,000 to \$30,000.

Heavy Failure at Ansonia,

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 .- Wallace & Sons. manufacturers of brass and copper goods at Ansonia, Conn., with offices at No. 29 Chambers street, extending through to Reade, this city, have been placed in the hands of receivers. Thomas Wallace, of Ansonia, the treasurer of the concern, and Robert M. Thompson, president of the Uxford Copper Company, have been appointed receivers in this State and Connecticut, on application of J. B. Wallace, the secretary, and U. T. Hungerford, the manger of the New York office. Wallace & Co. are one of the largest concerns in their line. The business was established in 1848 at Ansonia, and was incorporated in 1:53 with a capital stock of \$100,000. It is a close corporation, the stock being held by the Wallace family and Mr. Hungerford. They have large rolling mills, wire mills and factories at Ansonia. The actual cost of the plant and machinery, it is said, exceeded \$1,000,000, and is unincumbered. They employed 1,500 men. They were unable to make collections from their customers, on account of the stringency in the money market. The liabilities are placed at \$875,000; nominal assets, \$2,000,000.

Other Bu iness Troubles. BOSTON, Aug. 23.-The creditors of Henry . Hartley & Co., carpets, oil cloths, etc., have voted that if the firm does not go into insolvency within twenty-four hours the creditors shall petition it in. The liabilities are stated to be \$171,000 and the

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 23.-George A. Reynolds, shoe manufacturer, is in financial straits. Assets estimated at nearly \$500,-

000; liabilities about \$260,000, St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 23.-The George H. Lewis Furniture Company made an assignment to-day. Liabilities about \$100,000;

assets unknown. CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The Chicago iron works were closed to-day on confessions of judgments aggregating \$85,000.

SPORADIC CHOLERA.

Woman Alleged to Have Died from the Disease in Missouri.

WELLINGTON, Mo., Aug. 23 .- Mrs. Mary Landrum, who lived a mile and a balf west of this place, died this morning of sporadic cholera. The attending physician, who has practiced in two cholera epidemics, says genuine sporadic cholers caused her

Chicago's Unemployed Ask for Work. CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—About 450 unemployed men marched to the City Hall this afternoon and lined up in an orderly manner on the west side of the City Building. A delegation waited upon the Mavor's private secretary and presented a petition for work. They asked to see the Mayor, but when am sorry to see in the decline of my life the | told his Honor was not in retired in an or